

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Rumors are very weak and suffering. There are hopes, by stimulants, of keeping him alive until Grant's arrival this afternoon.

Fessenden is somewhat better, and there is some hope of a favorable result.

Revenue to-day \$875,000.

Imported cigarettes may be repacked.

The comparative statement of the revenue from March to August inclusive shows an increase of \$8,000,000 over the same period last year.

Several breweries in New York, including Huffer's, worth several hundred thousand dollars, have been seized. Huffer, who is worth a million, was arrested and bailed in the sum of \$50,000.

Persons having business with the revenue department regarding claims, must communicate the same by mail. No personal communication with the clerks or employees is allowed without the express permission of a deputy or collector.

The employees in the currency bureau will work two hours extra daily until the financial famine is relieved.

Senator Fessenden's condition is about the same.

DEATH OF SECRETARY RAWLINS.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—General John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died at ten minutes past four o'clock this afternoon. President Grant arrived at five o'clock. General Sherman becomes Secretary of War and Sherman.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR WORTH.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—Ex-Governor Worth died in this city last night.

A REVENUE OFFICER MURDERED—\$5000 REWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6.—District Attorney Valentine offers \$5000 reward for the apprehension of the assassins of Revenue Officer Brooks. It is believed that Brooks was assassinated by hired ruffians, as, although he was well acquainted with the whiskey ring, he did not recognize his assailants. The ruffians have been tracked to the Fairmount Park, where the trail was lost. Brooks had seized a store and was shot by unknown persons.

A TERRIBLE COLLIER COLLAPSE.

SCRANTON, PENN., September 6.—There is great excitement here in consequence of the burning of a coal breaker at Avondale Mine, in Plymouth, about twenty miles from this city. Two hundred and one men and boys are in the mine. The shaft, which is their only means of escape, is choked by forty feet of burning coal and rubbish. Ventilation is totally stopped, and there is great fear that some of the miners will be suffocated.

HEAVY GALES NORTH AND SOUTH.

NEW YORK, September 6.—A sharp gale occurred here yesterday. Two boats were capsized in the harbor and seven persons were drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, September 6.—A northeast gale arose this morning. The wind and rain continued throughout the day and have not abated. Damage has been done to the shipping and crops, but its extent is not known.

DETENTION OF THE HORNET.

HALIFAX, September 6.—Nothing has been found yet to warrant the detention of the Hornet. The Spanish Consul gave bond in thirty thousand dollars. The captain of the Hornet protests against further detention or search.

GOXAVES BOMBARDED.

HAVTI, August 25.—The rebel steamers Florida and Columbia have bombarded Goxaves. Salvado has raised the siege of Aix Cayes, and is anxiously waiting the arrival of an iron-clad from the United States.

EUROPE.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR.

PARIS, September 6.—The Presse reported the Emperor as being too unwell to take his usual walk on Saturday.

LONDON, September 6.—Private advices from Paris represent that Napoleon's health has assumed a somewhat alarming turn. A fatal result of relapse is not anticipated, but the Emperor's illness excites uneasiness in the family and in the public mind.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

PARIS, September 6.—In order to allay the excitement, the Commission of the Bourse publicly announced to-day that the health of the Emperor was satisfactory.

A PANIC IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Private cable dispatches from the Continent report a panic in Germany caused by the bad news from France. American securities are seriously affected. United States bonds in London are one per cent lower. Erie's 24.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, September 6.—Four thousand troops sail for Cuba on the 9th or 10th instant, and six thousand more will follow in a few days.

THE FAYETTEVILLE AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

We take the following article from the Wilmington Star of yesterday:

We had the pleasure of a visit a few days since from our old friend, Colonel William M. L. McKay, who may not inappropriately be termed the engineer (and a very "civil" one, at that,) of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad.

Colonel McKay speaks hopefully of the prospect, and has good reason for doing so, as the completion and equipment of the road is guaranteed by Northern capitalists, provided \$75,000 can be raised by the stockholders. This amount the gallant old Town of Fayetteville will not doubt contribute to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Fayetteville in close business connection. And, viewed from this standpoint, it appears to us that Wilmington might consult her interest by aiding in the work.

The property-holders of Fayetteville can afford to be liberal in this matter. The completion or the extension of a railroad in almost any direction will be advantageous to Fayetteville, if that point be one of its termini, and must result in an enhanced value of all its real estate.

The great object of the friends of the Fayetteville and Florence Road just now is to run it as far as Rutherford Road, and thence place Wilmington and Fayetteville in close business connection. And, viewed from this standpoint, it appears to us that Wilmington might consult her interest by aiding in the work.

Chicago is to have another tunnel under the lake, to cost \$1,500,000, and take three years to construct.

AFFAIRS IN DARLINGTON.

The Society in Society Hill.—The Farmers' Club.—An Admiring Institution.—A Stubborn Ass.—The Cotton-masters.—How the Club Works and What are its Objects.

[FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.]

SOCIETY HILL, S. C., September 1, 1869.—This village is one of the most pleasant in the State, and is noted for the refinement and hospitality of its people. Properly speaking it is not a village, but rather a pleasant neighborhood, as the houses are scattered for some three miles, from the railroad depot out to the sand hills. The inhabitants are, or were, wealthy planters who own plantations upon the river which are very productive, but in the same ratio unhealthy in summer. They very wisely built themselves homes upon the high grounds, where they can reside all the year round, instead of spending their winters on their plantations, and their summers uncomfortably in log cabins in the pine lands. Their plantations are within easy reach, and they have the advantages of proximity to each other, being so enabled to keep up their churches and schools, have good doctors and other necessities of life. At the same time, owing to community of feeling, they have few or none of the evils and annoyances common to most villages and small towns. This village, indeed, might properly be known as "Good Society Hill."

Attended to-day the meeting of the Pomological and Farmers' Club, and spent several hours in listening to the discussions upon the growing of small grains. Well will it be for the farmers throughout the State, especially in the case of a small corn crop, if they come to the conclusion arrived at by the club, viz: to pay more attention to the growing of small grain, as a substitute at least in part for corn. The culture of small grain takes much less work, and when garnered and left in the sheaf to feed with is much less stealable. The news could render the farmers throughout the State no greater or more lasting service than in the case of small grain. By purchasing in each neighborhood, as in California and Texas, the improved implements for sowing and reaping, the farmers could make it pay much better than planting corn. The club awarded silver cups to Mr. Edward McIntosh for the largest yield of oats per acre, and to Dr. Griffin for the largest yield of wheat per acre. They have also offered prizes to the successful competitors for cotton and corn. The prizes will all be presented at some future day, which the club propose celebrating by a dinner. The club has also had struck off a number of posters, offering a reward of \$100 for the capture of any person who by burning stolen produce from members of the club or others. The club meets during the fruit season weekly and during the rest of the year monthly. "At each meeting," says the club, "the object of the organization is discussed, and an essay on that subject is read. The next meeting of the club will be on the 6th of October, and subject for discussion is: "Preparation of cotton for market."

After the adjournment of the club, we discussed the merits of four varieties of grapes offered by the secretary, Major J. J. Lucas, formerly of Charleston. The major is a scientific cultivator of many varieties of grapes, and he made some wine which resembles hock. His grapes are extensive and he sends new varieties frequently to his ready choice selections. He now has some thirty different kinds of grapes. It would be well if each neighborhood in the State had a similar club.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Proceedings of the United States District Court for the Western District of South Carolina—August Term, 1869.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

TWENTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Thursday, September 2.—The court opened at 11 o'clock. A. M., Hon. George S. Bryan presiding.

In Bankruptcy.—Ex parte Louis Simmons, of Columbia. Petition for final discharge. F. W. McManis, pro pet.

Ex parte W. Pinckney Starke, of Richland. Petition for final discharge. John Rhett, pro pet.

In parts James N. Adams, of Oconee. Petition for final discharge. Whitner & Whitner, pro pet.

Ex parte Thomas Taylor, of Richland. Petition for final discharge. John Rhett, pro pet.

Ex parte H. P. Green, of Richland. Petition for final discharge. John Rhett, pro pet.

Ex parte J. G. Tague, of Edgefield. Petition for final discharge. Petitioner in pro pet.

Ex parte A. G. Tague, of Edgefield. Petition for final discharge. Petitioner in pro pet.

Ex parte J. C. Jaeger's reports were read and confirmed in favor of discharges, and the Judge signed under seal of court, orders and certificates of discharges as prescribed by law.

Ex parte Robert H. Williams, of Laurens. Petition for final discharge. Petitioner in pro pet.

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FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Prince Alfred was greatly pleased with the luncheon, the can-can of the Sandwich Islands. A second series of Hephworth Dixon's "Her Majesty's Tower" will be published in October. It is believed in England to call a man "no gentleman," with intent to bring him into contempt.

General Prim is taking Vichy water—a strange remedy for the complaints of the Cuban and Spanish people.

—Prince Napoleon has an income from his Swiss estate of 80,000 francs, which he says he keeps "in case of accident."

—The London Spectator sums up Louis Napoleon's clemency by saying that "he has pardoned everybody who has done nothing."

—The lions of the Paris hippodrome chewed up an exhibitor the other day, and would have eaten him but for the bravery of an assistant.

—A journeyman tailor of Frankfurt, who, at the age of sixty-eight, made enough money to enable him to marry the girl to whom he has been betrothed for forty-six years.

—Egypt goes to Gottlingen for a professor of its own history and antiquities in the new Cairo Academy. Professor Brugsch has requested leave of absence for some years for the purpose of going to Cairo.

—The Pall Mall Gazette gives a new interpretation to Scripture when it speaks of the remembrance of the Hindoo widow, instead of the suttee, as conforming to St. Paul's advice that "it is better to marry than to burn."

—One result of the opening of the Suez Canal will be to increase the facilities of the cotton factories on the European continent for getting supplies of the raw material from the East, which will injure the English cotton manufacturers.

—At Florence, the Marquis Civalio was conversing with the Countess Ghirardi, who sat in her carriage, when the horses of a vehicle taking fright started off, and before the Marquis could get out of the way knocked him down and so fearfully injured him that he expired a few minutes after.

—Mr. Spurgeon in a recent sermon referred to the telephoto, saying that these new inventions which the lads were riding down our streets would not keep up unless they were kept going; the moment they stopped they fell down; and in this they were exceedingly like the Christian church, which would fall unless it was constantly moving on.

—August 15th, the anniversary of the hundredth birthday of the Emperor Napoleon I, was made the occasion by De Lesseps of a grand festival among the workmen on the Suez Canal. In addition to the banding, fireworks and music, the waters of the Mediterranean and of the Red Sea were introduced into the Suez Canal, and met each other in the Bitter Lakes.

—Opium raisers in India are troubled. Last year's crop failed and the higher prices are not likely to compensate for the small amount. The increased cultivation of the poppy in China, and especially in Persia, adds still further to their difficulties. The amount now raised in Persia is very large, there being hardly a province where it is not grown. In China the breadth of soil devoted to opium is so large as to encroach upon territory that ought to be devoted to the culture of grain.

—M. Rocheffort declines to profit by the Napoleonic amnesty, his refusal, published in the "Rappel" being thus worded: "The only considerations and the only amenities that I can accept are those which the people distribute. This is the sole tribunal and power to which I submit. I shall not, therefore, return to France until the day when the people recall me by their votes. I shall re-enter my country only in virtue of my election as deputy, which I mean shortly to solicit from the voters of the first circumscription. I receive willingly everything from those whom I know and love; but it does not suit me to find myself under obligations to persons whom I have never seen, and who have not been introduced to me."

The following is an extract from a letter just received from London: "Last night we visited Drury Lane Theatre, to witness Bourcaul's new play of 'Formosa,' as its peculiar morality at present excites all classes in the great city. We found the vast auditorium densely packed. In fact fourth, second, first, Mrs. Barker, the wife of the retired prize fighter, speaks the following lines: "They say the law is not a respecter of persons! Not but it's a respecter of the fine clothes upon 'em, and the 'respect they live in! What's fashionable folly in a club is felony in a skittle! That's where I sit! They won't let me and my tax at the park, we're not in uniform! But a printed hussy in a brougham can ply her trade there under the eyes of a prince!" As Mrs. Billington uttered the words, she looked at a gentleman (?) in the stalls deliberately hissed, when the pit rose at him with such a yell that the occupants of the stalls actually cowered down; for a few moments the noise was terrific, when "pop!" became quiet, and awaited with patience the great University boat race scene with which the drama concludes. The play is an overwhelming success."

—A letter of Mr. George W. Ripley's, in the Tribune, describes the journey from Liverpool to London. He regards the English arrangements for railroad travel as far preferable to our system, and especially agreeable to him was the absence of baggage checks. "To be sure," he says, "if you lose a trunk you have perhaps more difficulty in recovering it, but the chance of loss, under the English management, is comparatively small." His arrival in the London station was surprising from its quiet and absence of confusion; no crowds of eager friends surrounded the carriages; the hackmen were silent and respectful, waiting the summons of the railway porter to load the baggage from the van and put it on the one-horse coach, which rolled easily through the streets, although the load was one which an American coachman would hardly have taken with two horses. When the hotel was reached, three silver shillings amply compensated the driver, who was satisfied that he had fallen into generous hands, and wisely and instantly resolved to seek only American patrons in the future. "How much the same service would have cost in New York," writes Mr. Ripley, "I have neither room nor patience to calculate."

—A Vienna paper gives an amusing account of the refreshments which the singers at the opera there are in the habit of taking between the acts to keep their voices in good order. Each singer, it appears, has his or her own peculiar recipe. The Swedish tenor Libart takes "two salted cucumbers" for a dose, and declares that this vegetable is the best thing in the world for strengthening the voice and giving it "the true metallic ring." The other singers, however, do not seem to be of this opinion. Some take a pinch of snuff and drinks cold lemonade; Wachtel eats the yolk of an egg beaten up with sugar; Steyer, "the metemorphosis of tenors," drinks "the brown juice of the gambirine"; Walter, black coffee; Niemann, champagne; and Tschotche, mulled

AN EARTHQUAKE COMING.

A California Savant Predicts a Heavy Shaking-up of Things in September or October.

The San Francisco Chronicle publishes the following prediction, made by a local philosopher, W. Frank Stewart:

During the past eighteen months the earth and other planets completed the most remarkable conjunction that has ever occurred; and on the night of the 14th of last November we again witnessed the grand thirty-four year star-swarm. Every intelligent person is aware that for a period of nearly two years our globe has been subjected to violent perturbations, such as have not before occurred for many centuries. These perturbations have been, typically, volcanoes, earthquakes, intense cold and scorching winds have alternately spent their fury upon the denizens of every hemisphere. By careful observations, astronomers have found that in a period of about eleven years the sun turns towards us a remarkably spotted disc, and it has also been observed that any sudden changes of light and shade upon the sun during this spotted period instantly affect the terrestrial magnets. It is well known that in the autumn of 1859 one of these sun-spots, or perturbations, was immediately followed by one of the most brilliant Auroras Borealis ever witnessed in the northern hemisphere; and still more surprising the magnetic effect of the sun's activity, and the disturbance of the telegraphic lines without connection with the batteries and by means of the auroral current alone. Many additional facts, showing the connection of celestial with terrestrial magnetism, might be given, but I have neither the time nor room at present. Suffice it to say; that as the earth's magnetic forces are now, and for many months have been, greatly disturbed by celestial influences; and as we have reason to believe that our annual transit through the nebulous belt; and as the sun's surface is at this moment disfigured by an unusual number of spots; and as the moon on the 7th ultimo passed between us and the sun, thereby causing an additional magnetic disturbance; and as we are now on the Pacific coast, now experiencing an unusually protracted dry season, the inevitable precursor of temblors in this part of the world, for the foregoing and many other potent reasons, I predict that very early in the autumn, as soon as moist clouds float into the dry, vaporless atmosphere.

Funeral Notices.

Funerals of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. WILSON. The remains of Mr. and Mrs. WILSON, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Service of the former, at Mr. W. W. WILSON'S, on East Bay, one door north of Society-street, at half-past six o'clock, THIS MORNING.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MINNETONKA are hereby notified that this ship is discharging at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owner's risk.

Sept 7 6

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH BRIG COURIER, from Liverpool, are hereby notified that this ship has been entered under the Free Act, and that all Goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to Public Stores.

Sept 7 6

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, from New York, are hereby notified that this ship is discharging cargo at Adger's South Wharf. All goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners risk and expense.

Sept 7 6

A HANDSOME INDUCEMENT.—EVERY person who sends \$50 to the "NINE CENTURY" Publication Company, in this city, receives that superb Magazine for one year, and a copy of either of the Waverley Novels or the works of Charles Dickens that may be designated. Specimen number with premium list 35 cents.

Sept 7 6

NOTICE.—I, HERBERT SONNAT, WIFE OF OTTO SONNAT, Dyer and Scourer, residing at No. 141 Market Street, south side, do hereby give notice that I will carry on business as a Sole Trader in one room from the date hereof.

Sept 7 6

A CARD.—SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT. To the People of South Carolina.

The above Company was organized in 1866, in consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southern policies, from the fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of honesty.

We keep all our money at home to build up our impoverished country—every dollar of premium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and sympathy of every Southern heart.

'Tis not our purpose to make war on other companies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company—founded on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of assets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength—is second to none on this continent, being nearly \$300 to \$100.

Whenever and wherever we have presented the claims of this Company, it has not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 600 policies in South Carolina since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. Johnson, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institution.

J. H. MILLER, General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company, No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga.

S. Y. TUPPER, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

H. W. DESKUSURE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

We cheerfully recommend the above Company to the patronage of the citizens of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—S. F. PRESTON, J. E. CARROLL, C. D. MELOAN, S. W. MASON, J. D. POPE.

Camden.—J. B. KERSHAW, Wm. M. SHANNON, W. E. JOHNSON.

Sturtevant.—John B. Moore.

Windsor.—W. R. ROBERTSON, J. B. McCANTS, James H. Ryon.

Yorkville.—W. B. Wilson, A. Cow